

A new record of *Tinissa leguminella* Yang & Li (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) from Japan

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Abstract *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012 is newly recorded from Japan (Yaku-shima, Kagoshima Prefecture). The adult specimen and male genitalia of this species are illustrated with photographs.

Key words Male genitalia, Scardiinae, wing markings, Yaku-shima.

Introduction

The genus *Tinissa* (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) was established by Walker (1864) with *T. torvella* Walker, 1864 as the type species. Up to now, 41 *Tinissa* species have been described globally (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012). Recently, Entani and Sakai (2013) newly recorded *T. indica* Robinson, 1976 from Ishigaki-jima, Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa Pref., Japan.

During examination of specimens of the family Tineidae in Osaka Prefecture University, I found a male specimen of *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012, which was collected in 1993 by Dr T. Saito in Yaku-shima, Osumi Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan. This species was hitherto known only from Yunnan Province, China (Yang and Li, 2012). This is the first record of this species from Japan.

In this study, the adult specimen and male genitalia are illustrated with photographs, and I propose 'Kuriiro-hirozukoga' as a new Japanese name.

Material and methods

The adult specimen is preserved in the Osaka Prefecture University (OPU).

For preparation of the male genitalia, the abdomen was removed and boiled for about 5 minutes in 10% aqueous KOH.

Description

Tinissa leguminella Yang and Li, 2012 (Figs 1, 2)

[Japanese name: Kuriiro-hirozukoga]

Tinissa leguminella Yang and Li, 2012: 16. figs 12, 17 [Type locality: Yunnan, China]

Diagnosis. The wing markings of this species resemble those of *T. indica*. In the male genitalia, this species can be discriminated from *T. indica* as follows; compared with *T. indica* the uncus is about twice as long, the vinculum is about four times wider, the

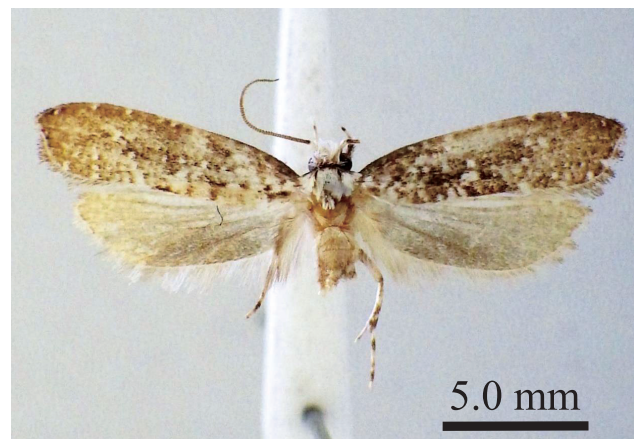


Fig. 1. Adult male specimen of *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012 from Yaku-shima, Japan.

juxta is about 1/2 as long, the valval apodeme is about twice as long and the carina of the aedeagus is about 1/3 of the length. Differences in the genital morphology between the two species are given in Yang and Li (2012).

Material examined. Japan: Kyushu: 1 ♂, Miyanoura, Yakushima-cho, Kagoshima Pref., 26. V. 1993, T. Saito leg.

Adult (Fig. 1). Male. Forewing length: 9.0 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). See Yang and Li (2012).

Distribution. China (Yunnan) and Japan (Yaku-shima, Kagoshima Pref.) (New to Japan)

Host. Unknown.

Remarks. The female of this species is unknown. The biology of almost all species of the genus is unknown, except for the south Asian species, *T. torvella* Walker, 1864, which was recorded from fungus on bamboo (Robinson, 1976). In the forewing venation, R4 and R5 are fused at 1/3 from the discoidal cell in the genus (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012).

A check list of the Japanese species of the genus *Tinissa*

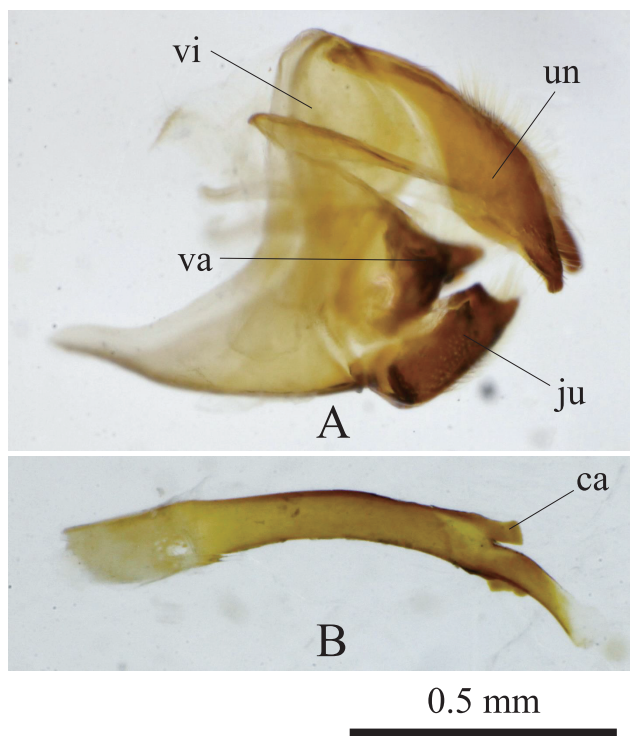


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *T. leguminella*. A: whole genitalia except aedeagus, lateral view. B: aedeagus, lateral view. (ca: carina; ju: juxta; un: uncus; va: valva; vi: vinculum)

Tinissa indica Robinson, 1976

Distribution: China (Hainan, Yunnan, Taiwan); India; Sikkim, Bhutan; Japan (Okinawa Prefecture).

Host: unknown.

Tinissa leguminella Yang and Li, 2012

Distribution: China (Yunnan); Japan (Kagoshima Prefecture).

Host: unknown.

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摘要

日本初記録のクリイロヒロズコガ (新称) (鱗翅目, ヒロズコガ科) (長田庸平)

Tinissa 属 (ヒロズコガ科オオヒロズコガ亜科) は Walker (1864) によって, *T. torvella* Walker, 1864 をタイプ種として設立され, 世界で 41 種が知られる (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012). 最近, 円谷・坂井 (2013) は, インドから中国に分布する本属の一種 *T. indica* Robinson, 1976 を沖縄県の石垣島から記録し, 「カビラクリイロヒロズコガ」という和名を与えた. この記録は本属の日本初記録である.

筆者は大阪府立大学の所蔵標本より, 鹿児島県の屋久島で採集された本属の標本を確認し, 斑紋および交尾器よりクリイロヒロズコガ (新称) *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012 と同定した. 本種は, 中国雲南省産の雄個体に基づいて新種記載された. 本研究では, 本種を日本から初めて記録し雄成虫と雄交尾器の写真を図示した.

Tinissa leguminella Yang and Li, 2012 クリイロヒロズコガ (新称)

前翅長: 9.0 mm.

本種成虫の斑紋は *T. indica* とほぼ同じであるが, 雄交尾器の形態で識別が可能である. 本種は *T. indica* と比較すると, ウンクスの長さは約 2 倍, ビンクルムの幅は約 4 倍, ユクスタの長さは約 1/2, バルバの前方の突起の長さは約 2 倍, 挿入器のカリナの長さは約 1/3 である. また, 本種のウンクスは豆の鞘状, スプスカヒュウムは分岐, ユクスタは角状, バルバとユクスタの間の膜質部から出る突起は背腹方向にほとんど平行であるのに対し, *T. indica* のウンクスは三日月状, スプスカヒュウムは三角状, ユクスタは拳状, バルバとユクスタの間の膜質部から出る突起は指状である (Yang and Li, 2012). なお, 本種の雌は知られていない.

本属の多くの種の幼生期や寄主など生態はほとんど知られていないが, *T. torvella* Walker, 1864 は竹のキノコ類から得られたという (Robinson, 1976). また, 本属は前翅の翅脈の R4 と R5 が中室から 1/3 あたりで融合するという特徴を持つ (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012).

寄主：不明.

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分布：日本（屋久島，鹿児島県）；中国（雲南省）.